Hardenability

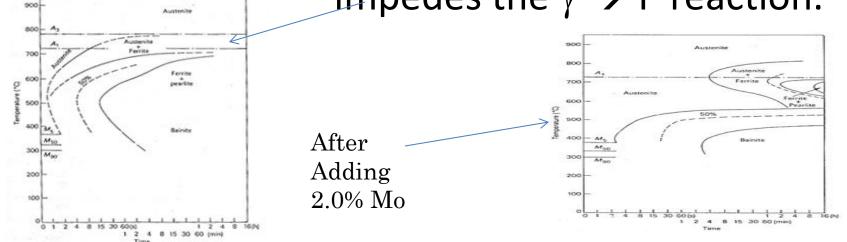
ABBAS KHAMMAS 2014

Hardenability

- We have seen the advantage of getting martensite, M.
 We can temper it, getting TM with the best combination of ductility and strength.
- But the problem is this: getting M in depth, instead of just on the surface. We want a steel where Pearlite formation is relatively sluggish so we can get it to the cooler regions where M forms.
- The ability to get M in depth for low cooling rates is called hardenability.
- Plain carbon steels have poor hardenability.

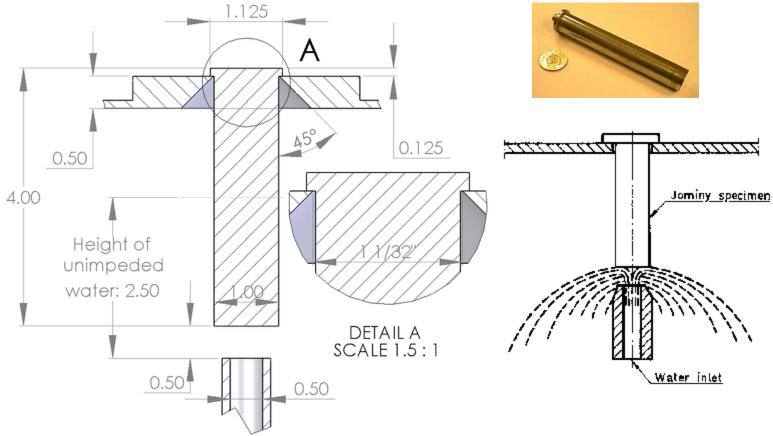
Factors Which Improve Hardenability

- 1. Austenitic Grain size. The Pearlite will have an easier time forming if there is a lot of g.b.
 area. Hence, having a large austenitic grain
 TTT diagram of a size improves hardenability.
- $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{molybdenum} \\ \text{steel } 0.4\text{C} \\ 0.2\text{Mo} \end{array} \quad \textbf{2. Adding alloys of various kinds. This} \\ \hline \text{impedes the } \gamma \rightarrow \text{P reaction.} \end{array}$

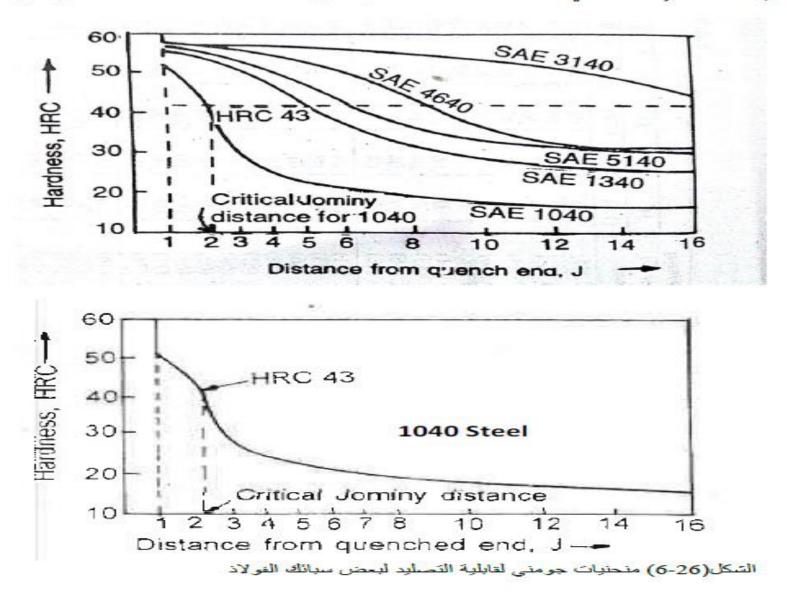


Jominy Test for Hardenability

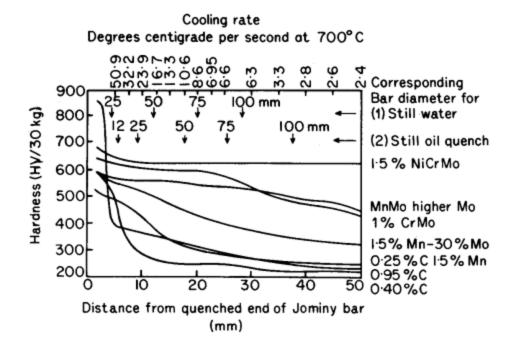
Hardenability not the same as hardness! •



إن نقطة الإنقلاب في هذه المنحنيات تناظر التركيب Martensite و هو



The Result is Presented in a Curve

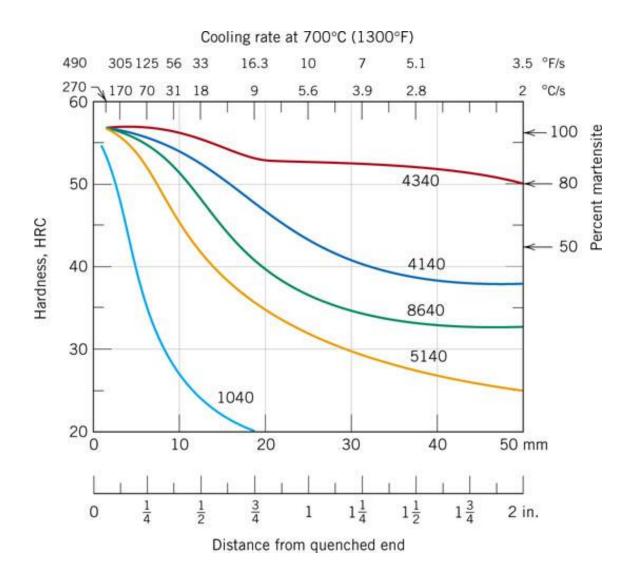


Rank steels in order of hardenability.

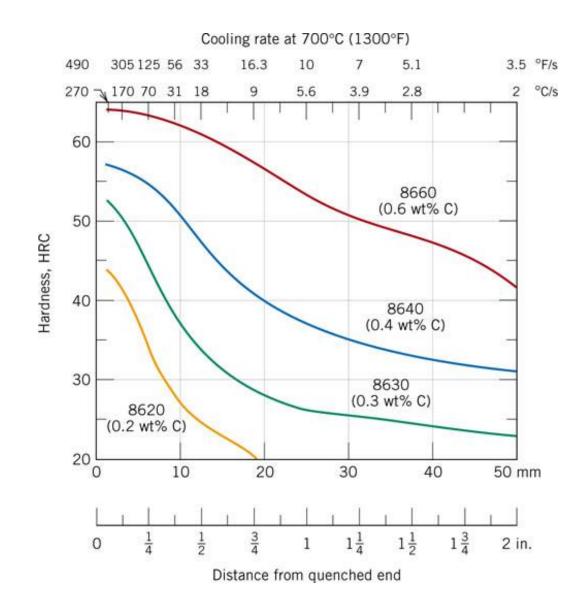
Note:

- Distance from quenched end corresponds to a cooling rate, and a bar diameter
- Notice that some steels drop off more than others at low cooling rates.
 Less hardenability!

Alloying and Hardenability

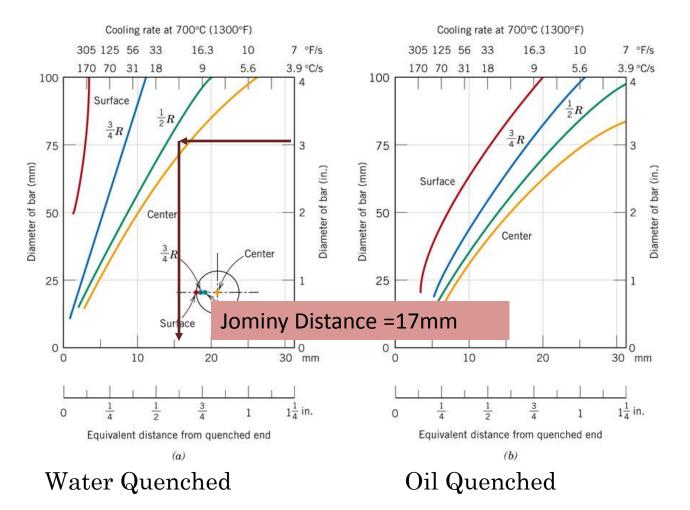


Carbon and Hardenability

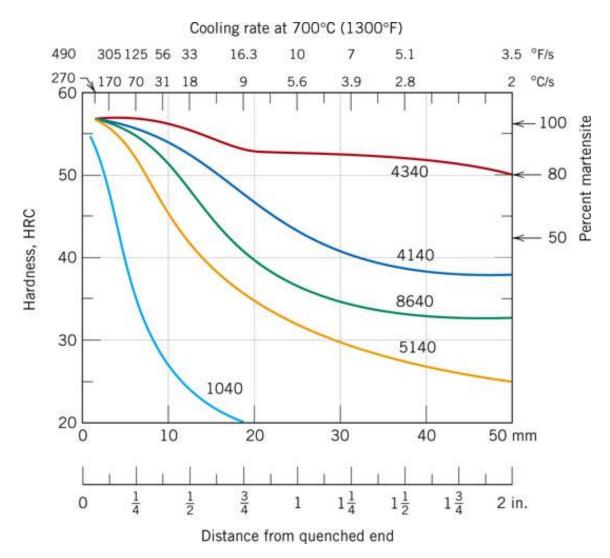


Hardness and Hardenability

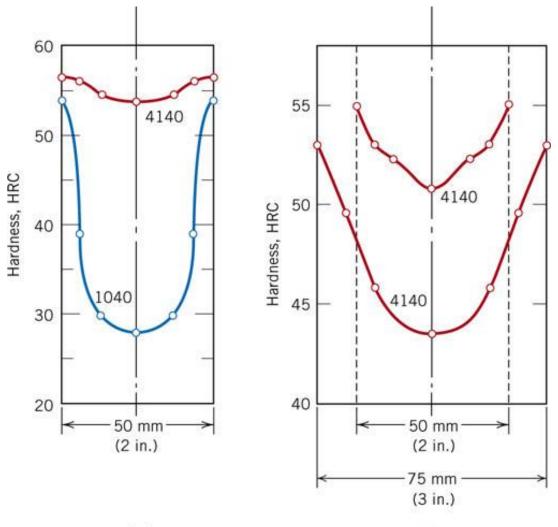
Predict the center hardness in a water quenched 3" bar of 8640



Alloying and Hardenability

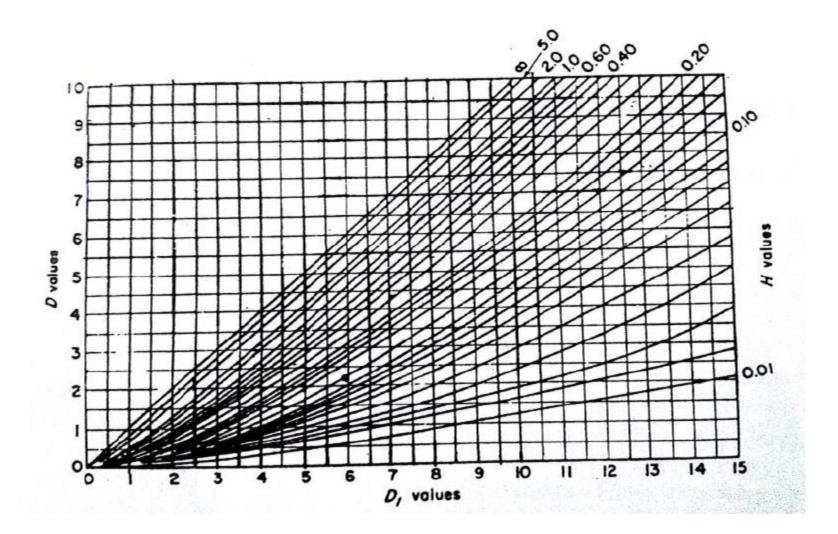


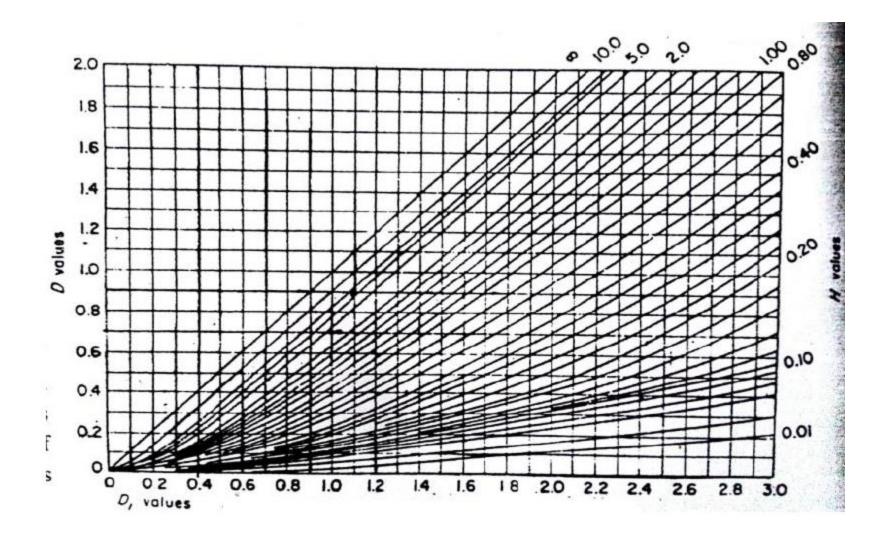
Depth of Hardening



(a)

(b)





$$\begin{split} \frac{\text{attribute}(6-1)}{\text{product}} & \text{attribute}(6-1) \\ \text{attribute}(1,0) \\ \text{attri$$

مثال(<u>2-6)</u>

أجريت عملية التقسية في حمام الماء المتحرك (وجود خضخضة) Agitated Water Bath لعدد من قضبان ألفولاذ الدائرية ذات الأقطار المختلفة . وتم الحصول على النتائج التالية . إحسب شدة التقسية (H) لحمام الماء .

Du, inch = 0.63	1.72	2.54	5.38
D, inch = 2.10	2.67	3.33	6.00

الحل

 $Du/D = 0.30 \quad 0.644 \quad 0.763$

Now Follow Steps:

- ➡ A transparent paper is taken and put on Fig.(6-21).
- X and Y axes are drawn.
- Du/D are plotted against D on it.
- The paper is moved. The curve is matched with curves in Fig.(6-21). It matches well with the curve that which cut the x-axis of this curve, where DH=3.

0.897

Now, when D=3.33, and Du/D=0.763 (draw a vertical line from this point), DH=5, thus :

$$H = \frac{DH}{D} = \frac{5}{3.33} = 1.50$$

مثال(3-6)

حدد قيمة القطر الحرج المثالي Ideal Critical Diameter (D_I) للفولاذ في المثال(2-6) عندما تكون H=1.5 . الحل

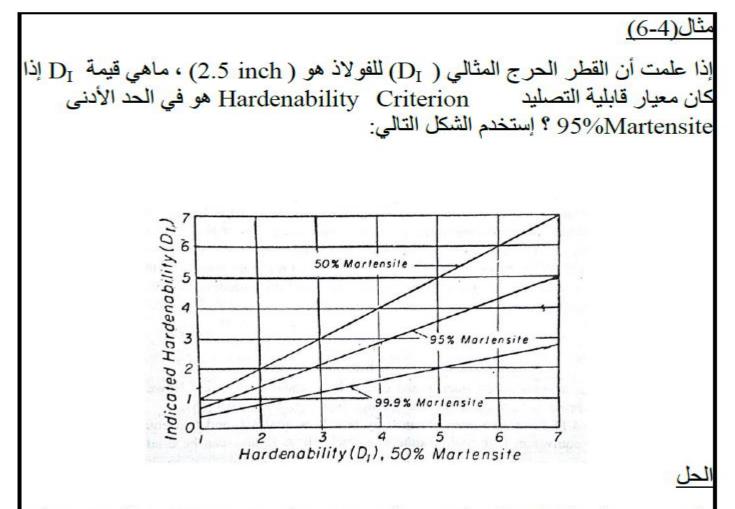
هناك طريقتين يمكن من خلالهما حل هذه المسألة تتضمن:

1 The match curve of Fig.6-21 has a value of D_CxH=3 when Du/D=0, thus, $D_c = \frac{D_c H}{H} = \frac{3}{1.5} = 2$ inch.

Now, take help of Fig. 6-24, to get D_I , when H=1.5,

 $D_I=2.65$ inch.

The curve drawn on transparent paper is extrapolated to x-axis, when Du/D of this curve =0, then the value at x-axis is D_C=2 inch, Now use Fig.6-24, to get D_I for D_C =2 inch and H=1.5, D_I=2.65 inch.



Given D_I for 50%Martensite . Use above Fig. for 2.5 inch on x axis , draw a vertical line to cut the curve for 95%Martensite, and then from that point , draw a horizontal line to cut y-axis .

The value is 1.77 inch.

Thus, D_I (95%Martensite) = 1.77 inch.

Carbon wt. %	Maximum Hardness, HRC	Carbon wt. %	Maximum Hardness, HRC	
0.10	38	0.36	54	
0.11	39	0.37	55	
0.12	40	0.38	55	
0.13	40	0.39	56	
0.14	41	0.40	- 56	
0.15	41	0.41	57	
0.16	42	0.42	57	
0.17	42	0.43 .	58	
0.18.	43	0.44	58	
0.19	. 44	0.45	58	
0.20	- 44	0.46	59	
0.21	45	0.47	59	
0.22	45	0.48	59	
0.23	46	0.49	60	
0.24	- 46	0.50	60	
0.25	47	0.51	60	
0.26	48	0.52	61	
0.27	49	0.53	61	
0.28	49	0.54	. 61	
0.29	50	0.55	61	
0.30	- 50	0.56	61	
0.31	51	0.57	52	
0.32	51	0.58	62	
0.33	52	0.59		
0.34	53	0.60	62	
035	53	. 0.00	62	

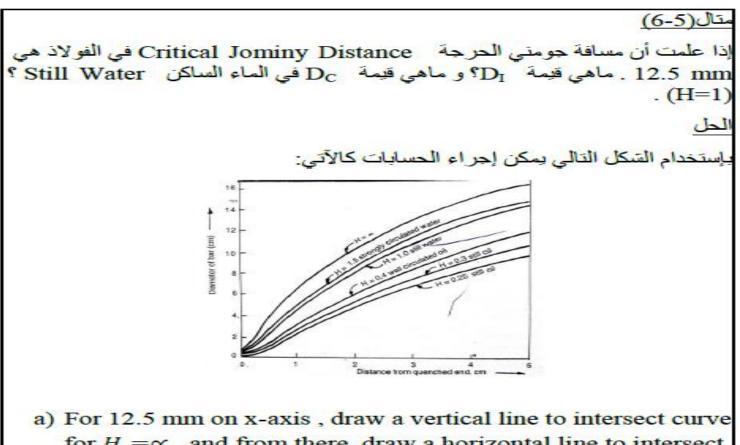
الجدول (6-4) علاقة محتوى الكاربون مع الصلادة Hardeness HRC

Percent # 6	. Ca	Carbon-Grain Size		Mn	Sį	* Ni	Cr	-
	#7	# 8	Mo					
0.05	00814	0.0750	0.0697	1.167	1.035	1.018	1.1080	1.15
0.10	0.1153	0.1060	0.0995	1.333	1.070	1.036	1.2160	1.30
0.15	0.1413	0.1315	0.1212 .	1.500	1.105	1.055	1.3240	1.45
0.20	0.1623	0.1509	0.1400	1.667	1.140	1.073	1.4320	1.60
0.25	0.1820	0.1678	0.1560	1.833	- 1.175	1.091	1.54	1.75
0.30	0.1991	0.1849	0.1700	2.000	1.210	1.109	1.6480	1.90
0.35	0.2154	0.2000	0.1842	2.167	1.245	1.128	1.7560	2.05
0.40	0.2300	0.2130	0.1976	2.333	1.280	1.146	1.8640	2.20
0.45	0.2440	0.2259	0.2090	2.500	1.315	1.164	1.9720	2.3
0.50	0.2580	0.2380	0.2200	2.667	1.350	1.182	2.0800	2.50
0.55	0.273 ·	0.251	0.231	2.833	1.385	1.201	2.1880	2.65
0.60	0.284	0.262	0.241	3.000	1.420	1.219	2.2960	2.80
0.65	0.295	0.273	0.251	3.167	1.455	1.237	2.4040	29
0.70	0.306	0.283	0.260	3.333	1.490	1.255	2.5120	3.10
0.75	0.316	0.293	0.270	3.500	1.525	1.273	2.62	3.25
0.80	0.326	0.303	0.278	3.667	1.560	1.291	2.7280	3.40
0.85	0.336	0.312	0.287	3.833	1.595	1.309	2.8360	3.55
0.90	0.346	0.321	0.296	4.000	1.630	1.321	2.9440	3.70
0.95				4,167	1.665	1.345	3.0520	3.55
1.00				4.333	1.700	1.364	3.1600	3.70

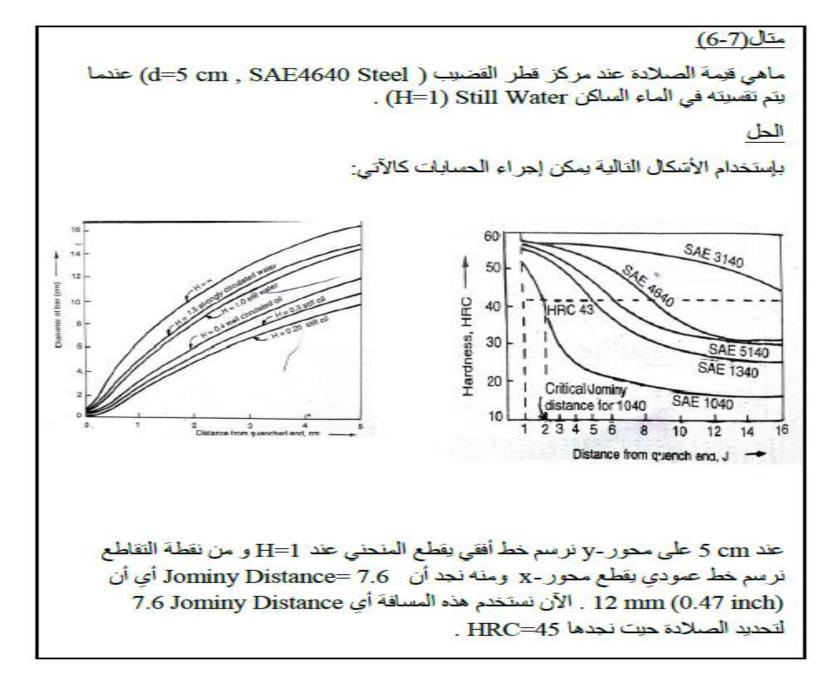
الجدول(6-6) عوامل الضرب لكروس مان Grossman Multiplication Factors

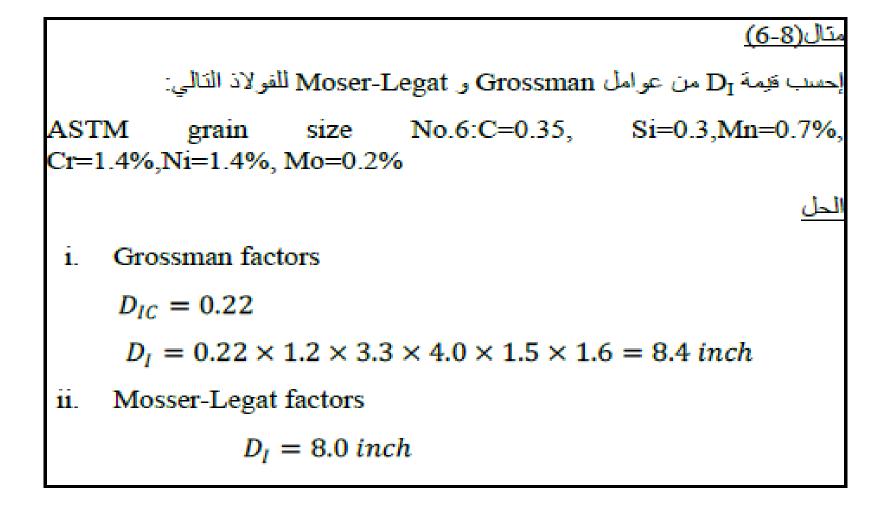
الفسفور Phosphor و الشوائب Impurities فإن قيمة معامل الضرب تعتبر وحدة واحدة أي أن:

 $f_S = f_P = 1$



- for *H* =∝, and from there, draw a horizontal line to intersect curve at y-axis (75 mm) D_I=75 mm
- b) For $D_T=75 \text{ mm}$, draw a horizontal line to intersect curve for $H = \propto$ and from this intersection point, draw a vertical line to intersect curve for H = 1, and draw a horizontal line to intersect y-axis to get $D_C(\text{in H}=1)=50 \text{ mm}$.





متال (6-9)
إحسب قابلية التصليد (قيمة D_I) باستخدام عو امل Grossman للفو لاذ التالي:
ASTM grain size No.7:C=0.35, Si=0.35,Mn=1%,
Cr=0.5%,Ni=0.7%, Mo=0.1%
الحل
$$D_{IC} = 0.2$$

 $f_{Mn} = 4.333$ $f_{Si} = 1.245, = 1.255, f_{Cr} = 2.080, f_{Mo} = 1.30$
 $D_{I} = 0.2 \times 4.333 \times 1.245 \times 1.255 \times 2.08 \times 1.3 = 3.66$ inch